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where are irrught in direct contact with the hung mem-brance of the case was Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of t e Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or uppression, and healing any critation or inflammation. WES OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN TOON SUGAR, it forms at the couple of the couple and sealing strup for couple strup for couple and sealing strup for couple strup for couple sealing seali

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20d Inst., a fire occurred in this place which extended to sixteen
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patent Champion raise, which at od before the fire on the store
floor, and in such a position as to make it impossible to remove
\$\$\$\$\text{K}\$ consequently it remained until the floor fell, when the safe fell
into the collar among a tot of maple and other furniture and
combustible materials, where it remained from 3 o'clock a m.
till flo o'clock. When removed from the rains every book and
paper was found in price turder. It has saved us many a valuatie paper, and out books, which would have been of very serious
matter to us to have took.

Anours a Diplicar.

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#1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove the Hermino's Parent Champion Safe over failed to preserv is contents in an accidental fire.

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ANOTHER SAL CASE OF DROWNING,-Thomas ANOTHER SAD CASE OF DADWAING.—I BUILDS
Deferred Badget of North Carolin was drowned while bathing
at Cape May, Aug. B. We would recommend all to examine and
purchase the LUES PHREEKVING UARMENTS, BATHING DERESES,
WAISTS, VESTS &C., of the DELANG LIFE PRESERVING COAT
AND VEST CORPANY, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

## A VISIT TO JOHN BELL.

A correspondent of The N. Y. Herald writes an account of a visit to the home of John Bell. We se-

lect the following excracts:

Mr. Bell and his wife are members of Dr. Edgar's

Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Bell attends service quite
regularly; but Mr. Bell diversities his religious devoregularly; but air Bell diversibles his religious devo-tions at the Presbytery by occasionally dropping in at the Baptist Church, where he hears good preaching and sees a good many of his influential constituents. His habi s are those of temperance. He lives eavy and comfortably, indulges in a little wine occasionally, but not to any greater extent han Daniel Webster or Ber-rien or Judge Pholos or any other of his former Seernot to any greater extent than Daniel Webster of Berrien or Judge Phelps, or any other of his former Senatorial colleague. So far as drinking is concerned, he is therefore justly esteemed a marvellously proper man. Although for many years a resident of Washington, he has never been known to "b set the tiger;" and furthermore, although he may have seen a small elephant in his younger days, he is now the embodiment of stern and inflexible morality—like Sam Houston, for instance. That he is a religious temperate.

ment of stern and is flexible morality—like Sam Houston, for instance. That he is a religious, temperate, moral, and benevolent man is conceded on every side.

MR. Bell ON THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Bell expressed his views freely about the present political contest. He considered the principles of the party he represented the best for the interests of the country at large. All the other candidates, he said, represented sectional interests, with the exception of Douglas, whom he considered an infinitely more national man than Breckinridge. He preferred Douglas of Mr. Breckinridge. He had been written to on the subject of a fusion against Lincoin, but he had declined to interfere on the subject, advising his friends in the different portions of the country to act as they thought

to interfere on the subject, advising his friends in the different portions of the country to act as they thought best in their several sections. So far as they adhered to principle in any arrangement they might make to defeat Lincoln, he would adhere to them: "but when they departed from principle," he said with emphasis, "I am no longer with them."

MR. BELL AS A SLAVEHOLDER.

Mr. Bell has a third interest in about 400 slaves, the balance belonging to his second wife. They are employed in Mr. Bell's iron works, on the Cumberland River, and in his coal banks in Kentucky. Tae system by which this large body of slaves is governed is admirable and humane. They are all properly clothed, fed, their religious instruction and moral culture attended. fed, their relations instruction and moral culture at tended to, and they are required to work not an hour beyond the usual standard of a day's labor, unless they receive ray therefor. Although holding this property in flaves, Mr. Bell is not considered a very wealthy man, some unfortunate speculations in Kentucky coal mines having exhausted a former competency, and left him embarrassed. The forsune of his wife is, however,

Engle and well-invested.

ER. BELL'S OPINIONS OF FROMINENT REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Bell stated that he regarded Mr. Seward as the head of the Northe in party; Mr. Chase a step tower, and as for Mr. Banks, he did not know exactly where to place him. He regarded him as a man of ability, but his views on national matters were not clearly defined to his new. ample and well-invested.

Mr. Lincoln he regarded as a fair, candid, open Mr. Lincoln he regarded as a fair, candid, open-bearted, common-sense man. He was in the House of Representatives when he (Mr. Bell) was in the Senate. If left to himself, Mr. Bell had no fears about Mr. Lincoln; but it would be the counsels of the leaders of his party, Seward and others, that he feared, and which would be fraught with injustice to the South and eventual danger to the Union.

-The Young Men's Ashland Club of Kings County will meet at the Wigwam, Fulton street, Brooklyn, or Friday evening, Aug. 10, at 71 o'clock, for the purpo ticipating in the dedication of the South Brook of participating in the dedication of the South Brook-lyn Wigwam. The Prairie Rangers will act as an

# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

A. HILL, No. 170 Breadway, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is an Agent for the sale of Tan Trinung.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation

Owing to the recent great increase in the directions of The Daint Tribunes, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 6 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Seutases Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advectisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken affect 8 o'clock. dsements will be received taken after 8 o'clock.

The Pony Express, with California dates of July 28, reached St. Joseph yesterday morning.

In Kentucky, Gen. Coombs's majorities continue to roll up. They now amount to 22,170. The Douglas men hit hard, and it is most probable they will be able to give the State to Bell and Everett.

We do not understand the 1,400 gain for Orr in six counties of Missouri reported by telegraph last night to include St. Louis, where the reported gain is 2,500. Consequently, we think there is still a chance for Orr.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee, yesterday, a resolution providing for one electoral ticket, with Breckiaridge and Douglas as the electors, and the one having the largest popular vote to receive the electoral vote of the State, was adopted. An addition was made, to the effect that, in any event, if the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will elect either candidate, it shall be given for him. Also, requiring a pledge from the Electors to carry out the instructions of the Committee.

George V. N. Lathrop of Detroit was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the 1st District of Michigan. He will be beater less by hundreds than any other man of his party; but he ought to have considered that this is not a bearing year" for his party, especially in the North-West.

MR. DOUGLAS, THE REPUBLICANS. AND THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

AND THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

Horace Greeley—Dear Sir.: You, among other Republican witers, constantly oppose Douglas for his acceptance of the Democrate Platform, which thoroughly indorses the "Dred Scott Decision," and for his speech at New Orleans in December, 1838, wherein he said, "The Democracy of Illinois accept "the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "case of Dred Scott, as an authoritative interpretation of the "Constitution," &c. I am a Republican. I shall vote for Lincoln, and expect to aid some in his election; but I would like to ask you, Do we accept the decision?

What else can we do? Can we set it at nought? Or, until What else can we do? Can we set it at nought? Or, until

the Court is reformed, can we cause it to be reversed?

I would like an answer from you, either in The Taraune or by letter. Yours, &c., CHARLES MCLOUTH

Reply. Mr. M .- You seem to misapprehend wholly the

point made against Mr. Douglas. It is not simply that he indorses the Dred Scott Decision, nor that he proclaims " Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories to be the true panacea for our "sectional" distractions, the rightful end of controversy respecting Slavery in the Territories so far as we of the States are concerned, but that the two positions are fatally inconsistent with each other. If the principles laid down and affirmed by Judge Taney and his brethren in rendering the Dred Scott decision are sound, then " Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories, so far as it affects the existence of Slavery therein, is a bubble, a mirage, a chimera, a cheat. Slavery goes into every Territory whenever any slaveholder sees fit to take it there, no matter though the ten thousand other and older settlers unanimously protest against it. If the Federal Constitution recognizes slaves as Property-not merely in the Slave States, but in the Territories as well-and guarantees to their owners the secure and peaceable possession and use of that property, at least so long as the Territorial condition is maintained—then "Popular Sovereignty" with regard to Slavery in the Territories is but "the baseless fabric of a vision." Mr. Douglas's attempts to escape this conclusion, especially in his Freeport speech, seem to us to involve him in the most dangerous and fatal inconsistencies. Two rights can never seriously conflict; and, if any slaveholder has a constitutional right to plant and maintain Slavery in any Territory, then to hold that his fellow-settlers therein may, by "unfriendly legislation," divest him of that right, or render it practically valueless, is to unsettle all rights whatever, and practically enthrone the will of the strongest as law. Let the slaveholders accept Mr Douglas's doctrine on this point, and they will find it more dangerous and damaging than the Wilmot Proviso.

Understand, Mr. M., that we object to Mr. Douglas's two positions that they are irreconcilable-that his acceptance of the Dred Scott De cision makes his "Squatter Sovereignty" a humbug. One or the other may be right; both can-

not be. -And now to the Republicans and their attitude oward the Dred Scott Decision: In 1697, and again in 1702, the British Court of King's Bench (Chief Justice Holt) pronounced the correct and righteous decision that there " is on such thing as a slave by the laws of England. Yet in 1729 the Attorney-General (Yorke) and Solicitor-General of the Crown gave a written opinion that negroes, legally enslaved elsewhere, might be held as slaves in England; and in 1749 Yorke, (now Lord Hardwicke), sitting as Judge, pronounced this doctrine from the bench. But that did not prevent Lord Mansfield, in the famous Somerset case twenty-five years later, from overruling Lord Hardwicke's decision, and declaring from the Bench, that "the state of Slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law, which preserves its force long after the reasons, occasion, and time itself, whence it was created, are erased from the memory. It is so odious that nothing can be permitted to support it but positive law." And he thereupon, very reluctantly, pronounced the decision in favor of the Jamaica slave Somerset. which has banished Slavery ever since from Great Britain, and stands to day an unquestioned exposition of the law of England. We see here that Courts, even the highest, confess their own fallibility and amend their own errors: shall we be less ready to overrule judicial dicta in obedience to

the clear requirements of Eternal Right? Our attitude toward the Dred Scott decision i essentially that of the Republicans of 1799 toward the Sedition Law, after the Supreme Court had affirmed its validity. They did not conspire to resist the Court and the law's ministers; they reo'ved to repeal the law; and they did it. So with the Democrats of a later day in their persistent opposition to a United States Bank as unconstitu-

tional, though the Supreme Court had adjudged .

The People of the United States, acting through the ballot box, are the ultimate tribunal. They make and modify legislatures, laws, constitutions, courts. While, then, we render such obedience to the judgments of the Sopreme Court, Dred Scot included, as the Constitution and laws require of us, we deny to that Court any rightful authority or actual power to foreclose the action of the People on questions essentially political, or pertaining to the National policy or distribution and use of power. What the Court bids us do or enjoins us from doing as subjects of the State, we must heed; but as voters, as ultimate law-makers, we are

beyond and above its power. But that Court has never yet undertaken to adjudge that we may not do our best to elect a President and Vice-President who will appoint Governors and Judges, Iudian Agents, Land Officers, &c., for the Territories, whose official influence will be exerted on the side of Free Labor and against Slavery Extension. This is not forbidden, even by Tuney; this is Constitutional, Dred Scott notwithstanding; this we know Abraham Lincoln will do, and this Stephen A. Douglas tells us he will not do. He says he cares not whether Slavery sos or does not go into a Territory, nor whether it be "voted up or voted down" by the People thereof. We do care; and we want a President who cares also. And such (without fear of being enjoined by Chief-Justice Taney) we expect to secure in the election of ABRAHAM LIN-COLN.-[Ed.

#### MRS. GURNEY.

In another part of this paper will be found a document to which we need not direct the attention of the readers. It is quite certain to receive that without any suggestion of ours-attention, earnest, absorbing, serious, and, we have no doubt, sad. Nor have we any apology to make for laying such a confession before them—the confession of a soul without faith, of a life without a moral purpose, of a sentimentality morbid to idiotey, of passions wild and shameless, and of an immodesty so unchecked that we seem to have here a woman without woman's first instinct. Hardly in the worst productions of the worst school of fiction is there a more subtle, more ingenious, and more unblushing avowal that there is no other good in the world than the gratification of unbridled passion. But the paper before us is no fiction. It is a sober fact that this is the defense, not merely the deliberately written, but the deliberately printed, defense which a young wife and mother offers of her conduct, menths after she had abandoned her husband and her children for "the gratification of her love" with a paramour. And therefore we print it. A fact like this cannot be covered up out of sight; such a development of social wrong must be met face to face: met all the more openly, and all the more earnestly, if there be the slightest danger that an example so pernicious can have the least influ-

Mary Gurney, the author of this paper, is the legal wife of John Henry Gurney, a member of Parliament for Lynn-Regis, Norfolkshire, England. They are second cousins, he being the son of the late Joseph John Gurney, the well-known banker and minister of the Society of Friends at Norwich, and she the daughter of the late Richard Hanbury Gurney, also a banker. The two fathers were first cousins. Samuel Gurney, the banker and philanthropist, of London; Elizabeth Fry, the prisonreformer, and another sister, the wife of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the great leader in Parliament for West India Emancipation, were the brother and sisters of Joseph John Gurney. There is bardly a private family in the world better, known than this. Some months ago, some scandal was set affoat in regard to this Mrs. John Henry Gurney. which culminated, at length, in her elopement with her groom, William Taylor. She gives to the world now this defense. The position of her family, the notoriety of the abandonment of her home. the publication of such an apology for that act, indeed, the fact that any apology should be offered, and the universal interest, therefore, which at taches to the whole affair, are reasons why we should not withhold it from the public. That it is full of subtle poison we do not deny. Perhaps it is so baneful that, like some poisons, it carries its own antidate. But we repeat when such apole vies are offered for the worst of social sins, it is best that they appear where there may be some counter-action to their deadly influence.

There are monsters in the moral world as well as in the material. Men are sometimes born who have genius for crimes, and who generally die on the gallows; and women are sometimes born so possessed of one single monstrous passion that they know no real life except in its indulgence. These are meral monsters. Neither intellect, nor ability, nor beauty, nor power of will, nor power of charming, can gloze over the essential character of such moral deformities. In this letter of Mrs. Gurney's, running through it from beginning to end, pervading it like a pungent essence, is one single sentiment-" I love, I love, and I love." Her song has no other burden, her music no other tune. "I love, I love, and I love." She believes in no institution of man that checks or hinders the free way of her desires. She scouts the traditions of her childhood and the faith of her fathers when they hint at restraint. Religion is a thing only to be gibed and scoffed at, if it limits lust. She has no trust in God, except that she may appeal to Him as the author and approver of her great passion. There is no other sentiment in this long letter but the sentiment of lust. It stares out boldly: it lurks in hidden and unexpected places; where one looks for some tender pity for the husband she had deceived, a ludicrous picture is presented of an imbecile "Johnny on the edge of a "chair;" where the expression of some lingering longing for the children she had abandoned would seem inevitable, comes the fierce growl of a lusty woman who had borne puny young ones to an almost incompetent busband. Of her paramour we should know from this letter, if we did not know from other sources, that he was an animal of noble proportions, younger than herself, stronglimbed, of good stature, full of blood and vigor. She can only say of him that he is a man; and she measures manliness by physical strength-the strength of those old Gournai and Le Braii, from whom she is descended, who scorned reading and writing as ignoble and effeminate, and who knew no higher merit than to cleave a Paynig from skull to midriff. Could she have claimed Roman descent, she would have sighed, in like manner, for the Rape of the Sabines. Faugh never was the word love used to cover more licentious sentiments. As we read on, our fear of any possible harm from such a document to any crea

ture, not fore-ordained from the beginning of the

world to be a prostitute, fades away. Its very

been deceived, or are ever likely to be led away by the sickly sentimentality of illicit passion, how weak and base, and absurd, it is to pretend that it ever is, or can be, ennobling or right. No woman can take in this poison to her barm, when she sees how utterly the modesty of woman is forgotten. No man can drink of such a mixture when seeing that that which even the most depraved prize in woman, her womanly modesty, is burned up by illicit passion.

And not modesty only, but every other womanly sentiment, is forgotten. William, though no doubt lusty, must have been more than ordinarily backward, for, it is evident, it was in her to be demonstrative enough. "First from my lips," says the lady/" was our love told." Toen comes such poor stuff as talk of loving her as his "destiny;" of " no duty in life but the pursuit of happiness;" of hopeless, endless mis ry;" and then a long, fond kies. All this is sickening ad nauseum; but if we believe it-and it could not be told were it not true-what may we not believe, and disbelieve? What credit can we give to the date of her unfaithfulness? But that is of little moment. Ob serve how, when she forgot that the truest life is a life of restraint and self-negation, oblivion of all tenderness, except that belonging to her "pas-"sienal attraction," has overwhelmed her; how cruelly and insultingly she sneers at her husband; how destitute of all motherly feeling is the allusions to her children; with what scorn she speaks of friends whose age, at least, should have made them everenced, and who besought her to pause in her beadlong leap into the jaws of that moral death; with what hate she anathematizes all the restraints of social life, of family ties, of moral inculcations, of religious observances that had ever held her back. Consumed by a fierce rage of desire, she can remember only Yellowplush's ph losophy that "there is no rule, no duty in life, but the pursuit of happiness," and forgets utterly, or remembers only with contempt and hate, the hearth she had made desolate, and the hearts she had almost broken. A woman ceases to be a woman when she forgets how to pity. No sadder picture than this can be shown to the transgressor. The madness of an unholy and ignoble passion makes this

One allusion in this letter may not be at once understood. Mrs. Gurney is herself an illegitimate child, and carried, therefore, in her blood the seeds of this madness. Like produces like, and in no case oftener than in that of illegitimate children, the illegitimacy often running from generation to generation. This only entorces the lesson which none can fail to read in this domestic tragedy. Mistakes are sometimes, perhaps often, made in the choice of husband and wife. Wretched undoubtedly is the life of those who have committed such errors. But to break those bonds to follow blindly some new passion leads to misery of a far lower depth, and can be defended only as this woman defends it, by the abnegation of all moral ties and considerations, and a forgetfulness of all that adorns and blesses life. She was not bound before; she is not bound now, but either party is free to follow any new fancy. No more fatal mine than this can be sprung under the foundations of the social edifice. No reasoning can make such a philosophy plausible; no eloquence can cover up its hideous corruption.

### BRITISH DEFENSES.

The plan for the National Defenses of England, just laid before Parliament, proposes to confine all the outlay to the fortification of the dockyards, together with some minor works, barely sufficient to protect the larger harbors of the country from insult by small hostile squadrous, and with the erection of strong and extensive forts at Dover and Portland, for the purpose of securing sheltered anchorage to fleets and detached vessels. The whole of the money is to be spent on the circumference of the country, on the coast-line accessible to an enemy's fleet; and as it is impossible to defend the whole length of coast, a few important points, especially the naval arsenals and dockyards, are selected. The interior of the country is to be left entirely to its own resources.

Now, when England once confesses that her wooden wails no lorger protect her, and that she must have recourse to fortification as a means of national defense, it stands to reason that she should first shelter from attack her naval arsenals-the eradles of her fleet. That Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Sheerness, and Woolwich (or weatever place may be selected in its stead), should be made so strong as to be able to beat off any attack by sea. and to hold out for a reasonable time against a regular siege by land, nobody will doubt. But it is perfectly ridiculous to call the providing for this danger a system of national defense. In fact, in order to elevate the scheme to this dignity, it ap pears to have been necessary to make it far more complicated and expensive than was required for the mere protection of the dockyards.

A country like France or Spain, which is exposed to invasion on its land frontier as much as to naval attacks and descents on its coast, is obliged to make its naval depots fortresses of the first rank. Toulon, Carthagena, Genoa, even Cherbourg, may be subjected to the combined attack which destroyed the arsenals and dockyards of Sevastopol. They ought, therefore, to have a very strong land-front with detached forts to keep the dockyards out of range of a bombardment. But this does not apply to England. Supposing even that a paval defeat had for a moment placed in doubt England's maritime supremacy; even then an invading army, landed on British soil, could never depend upon the liberty of its communications, and must, therefore, act rapidly and decisively. This invading army would not be in a state to undertake a regular siege; and f it was, nobody in his senses would expect the inyader to go and settle down quietly before Portsmouth and to waste his resources in a lengthened siege, instead of marching straight upon London, and at once provoking a decision on the main issue while his moral and material ascendency is at its hight. If it comes to that, that troops and material can be safely landed in England sufficient to attack London, and at the same time to betiege Portsmouth, then England is at the brink of ruin, and no land forts around Portsmouth can save her. As with Portsmouth, so with the other naval arsenals. Let the sea-fronts be made as strong as they can; but on the land-fronts, everything is superfluous which goes beyond keeping off the enemy far enough to protect the dockyard from bombardment, and securing it against a fortnight's regular siege. But if we are to judge from the estimates, and from some plans respecting the proposed defenses of Portsmouth, which have got into The London Times, there is to be a great waste of brick and mortar, of ditch and parapet, of money and, in case of war, of men too. The engineering

staff appear positively to revel in this luxury of

been a forbidden joy. England is menaced with so creditable an errand who has a vegetation of forts and batteries springing up as rapidly as mushrooms, and as rank as the creepers of a tropical forest. The Government seem to insist upon it that there must be something to show for the money; but that will be the principal use of all these splendid structures.

So long as the dockyards are not safe against a coup de main, so long invasions might be undertaken, with the sole aim of destroying one of them, and then retiring. Thus they serve, so to say, as safety-valves for London. But as soon as they are secured against an attack by main force, and even against a regular attack, for fourteen daysand this is evidently necessary-there is no other object left for an invasion except London. All minor ends are secured; local invasions are no longer to any purpose; an invasion must go in for the chance of annihilating England or suffer annibilation in its turn. Thus, the very fact of the fortification of the dockyards weakens London. It compels the invading power to concentrate all its strength on the attempt at once upon London. London, we are told by Lord Palmerston, mu-t be defended in the field. Suppose this to be so: the stronger the army, the safer London will be. But where is that strong army to come from, if Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness, and, perhaps, Pembroke, are converted into first-rate forfresses of the size of Cherbourg, Genoa, Coblentz, or Cologne, requiring garrisons of from 15,000 to 20,000 men to defend them ? Thus, the strenger you make the dockyards, the weaker you render London and the country. And this is what you call national defenses.

In any case, one lost battle would decide the fate of Losdon; and, considering the immense commercial centralization of the country, and the dead lock to which the occupation of Londor would bring all the industrial and commercial machinery of England, there can be no doubt that one battle would decide the fate of the whole kingdom. And thus, while twelve millions are proposed to be spent on the security of the dock yards, the very beart of the country is to remain unprotected, and is left to hinge on the result of one battle! There is no good in mincing the matter. Let the

dock-yards, by all means, be fortified in a rational manner, which could be done for less than half the money now proposed to be squandered upon them; but if you want national defenses, set at once about fortifying London. It is no use saying, as Palmerston, does that this is impossible. It is the same talk that was heard when Paris was to be fortified. The surface inclosed in the continuous rampart round Paris is not much less than that occup ed by Lordon; the line of forts encire inc Paris has an extent of 27 miles, and a circle round London six miles from Charing Cross would give a periphery of 37 miles. This circle might very well represent the average distance of the forts rom the center; and ten miles more will not render the line too long, if a proper system of radial and circular railway communication facilitates the rapid movements of the reserves. Of course, London cannot be defended in the off-hand way, proposed in the Cornhill Magazine, where six large forts are to do all; the number of forts must be tweety at least; but, on the other hand, London need not be fortified in the pedantic style of Paris, for it will never have to stand a siege. To defend it against a coup-de-main, against the resources which an invading army can bring against within a fortnight after landing, is all that is required. The continuous inclosure may be dispensed with: the vidages and groups of houses or the outskirts may be made to serve in its stead quite effectually, if the plan of defense be properly prepared beforehand.

With London thus fortified, and the dock-yard strengthered on the sea fronts and protected or the land fronts against a forcible, irregular attack, and even a slight siege, England might d-fy ans invasion, and the whole might be done for some thing like fifteen millions sterling. The dockyards would not absorb, in all, more than 70,000 regulars and 15,000 volunteers; while the whole say 80,000 line and militia, and 100,000 volum teers-would defend the intrenched camp around Lordon, or accept battle in front of it; and while the whole country north of Loudon would remain at full liberty to organize fresh bodies of volunteers and depots for the line and militia. The enemy would in all cases be compelled to act; he could not, even if he would, then escape the attraction of the great intreuched camp of London, and he would have only the choice either to attack it and be beaten, or to wait, and thereby increase every day the difficulties of his position.

Instead of this, the Government plan of na tional defenses would bring matters to this pass, that if the forces of England consisted of 90,000 ine and militia and 115,000 volunteers, the garrisons would, at least, absorb 25,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, leaving for the field in which to defend Londoo, 65,000 regulars and 80,000 volunteers, while 35,000 men who might be very eadly wanted on the day of battle, would be sitting quietly and unmenaced behind stone walls which nobody had thought of attacking. But not only would this army be weakened by 35,000 men, it would be deprived of a fortified position out of which it could not be driven except by a regular siege: it would have to expose its 80,000 badly officered and inexperienced volunteers to a fight in the open field, and it would thus fight in circumstances very much less favorable than the army placed as above described.

FUDGE: "Merrick!" said the facetious Counseler So hier to his Senior, when told that the jury had agreed in the great murder case of The Commonucalth v. John White Webster, "there is nothing for you and me to do but to go into the 'country and experience religion." Something like this seems to have impelled Mr. Douglas to leave the scenes of his infamy for the scenes of his infancy; and, as Falstaff babbled of green fields when in the article of death, so Mr. Douglas, politically if not parsonally in the same predicament, elequently informs the world of his own filial virtnes. He knows well that society is uncharitable he is aware that his late progress ap years to ordinary Gyes something like an electioneering trip; and he hastens to correct this errone ous impression. At Concord, N. H., the other day, he informed the company that when he lef home his only object was to make a pilgrimage " to the grave of his father "-" a quiet visit to " the scenes of his childhood." It must be admitted that the pace at which he has advanced toward the family sepulcher would seem to indicate that he forgot before starting to boil the beans in his boots. It is not uncommon for the bereaved to undertake these pious journeys, but Mr.

stoically grappled with his emotions as to page and to make half a hundred speeches on his way to the cemetery. It must be admitted that he has admirably demineered over his affections. No audience avidiously expectant of a speech has been desappointed. We are far from blaming this protheir roar. Mr. Douglas, if not a celebrated, is at least a notorious man; and the general appetite for curiosities has been much whetted this year by the great steamboat and the Japanese. There was no importunate reason for Mr. Douglas to be in a vebement hurry. Whatever the delay, there was little danger that the tomb would abscord. At what day and what hour he actually reached it. how many cubic inches of tears he shed, how long he lingered there, and what burning vows of amendment he made, we are not informed. We only know that he has come from his meditations brimful of the Lecompton Constitution, and is muddling that matter to large audiences much after he old fashion.

But that Mr. Douglas experienced religion while in the Vermont cemetery we have reason to believe; for he is now in a most benevolent and gegerous frame of mind. For his great exertions in behalf of the Republic in general, and of Kansas in particular, he disclaims all praise. That he is the author of the great Non intervention schame, he medestly denies. He repudiates all "exclusive "glory and exclusive credit." He insists that the late Whig party shall share in his honors. Paul planted-Apollos watered, and he only-but we need not finish the sentence. Non-intervention (as Mr. Douglas calls it) was in full and flourishing practice long before he had anything to do with it, The late Whig party died lisping, with its stiffening tongue, the doctrine. Clay loved it. Webster doted upon it. Pierce was "elected upon that "very ground." Gen. Scott was not "elected " upon that very ground," for, although he was a Non-Interventer, the other man was more of a Non-Interventer. Mr. Fillmore approved. "To " be sure." says Mr. Douglas, "I was in the habit " of denying that the Whigs were entitled to the exclusive credit of those measures. They fur-" piebed the generals-we the majorities." What an exquisitely frateroal, harmonious, we may almost say heavenly arrangement! "Poor, dear brother Clay! how I did love him!" saye brother Douglas. "Excellent brother Webster! " how I admired h'm!" says the amiable Douglas, "Cherming Whig Party! how I wept for it!" says the too tender Douglas. All of which will astonish those who are not acquainted with Master Stephen's recent change. Bless your heart! he's only roping in the Silver Grays-that's aff!

If a visit to the temb of his immediate ancestor has been followed by such an access of impudence, Mr. Douglas would have returned from the tomb of his grandfather or great-aunt a perfect miracle of audacity. It has been supposed by most philosophers that chalk is not cheese, that fire and water are essentially different elements, and that hawke and hernebaws are not the same birds. What the Compromises of 1850 had or bave to do with the Nebraska bill may be known to Mr. Douglas; but he is, of all the millions living, the sole depositary of the secret. The legislators of 1850 have sine enough of their own to answer for, without being forced to shoulder sundry heavy ones for which they are not respensible. It is a matter of record-at least, we have thought o-that, so far from repealing, Congress in 1850 reaffirmed, respacted, rebabilitated, rejuvenated, reënforced the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Douglas's bantling of a bill, bad and misbegotten, eradicated from the statutes of the nation. For Mr. Douglas to quote those acts as precedents for his own is very much as if a thief should plead the commandment "Thou shalt not steal!" in bar of an indictment for larceny. It has been the standirg scandal of Mr. Douglas's miserable measure that it undid all that was done, or supposed to be done, to heal old animosities, to quiet agitation, to settle the policy of the Government. That the Douglas bill was in some sort a wretched result of the Compromise Measures, inasmuch as their pa sage showed that Dough Democracy was ready for any humiliation, we admit; but that the two ware alike, except as one monster is like another in he mere fact of monstrosity, we deny. And core than this: we believe those horest but mistaked men who supported the Compromise of 1850 have always regarded Mr. Douglas's bill as a mischief, and Mr. Douglas himself as a mischief-maker. We suspect therefore that most Old Whige, who

have personal troubles enough of their own, will rather resent than otherwise Mr. Douglas's charming and smiable imputations, and will be inclined to respond to them more emphatically than politely: "Fudge!" Mr. Douglas in his new frame of mind may be in love with everybody; but it does not by any means follow that everybody will be in love with him. The dead men who cannot speak the seern which, if they were alive, would leap from their passionate lips, must submit to Mr. Douglas's patronage; but the living objects of his late-born love need not be considered very hard hearted, even though they should decline his

## NORTH CAROLINA.

We doubt that Gov. Eliis's majority will much if any exceed 5,000. The official vote of thirtyfour Counties, comprising about half the popula tion of the State, sum up as follows:

McRae.....19,568 

Ellis's maj. ... 4,027 Ellie'amaj ... 8,543 The vote of the State is at least 10,000 more than was ever before cast—the great strongholds of either party showing their full force-for in-

Anson..... 887 Beaufort....1,110 Cabarrus.... 877 Gu2ford....2,121 redeb. 1,716 382 N. Hanover. 1,549 71.
dovtgemery. 837 174 Rockingham J. 127 44.
tandolph. 1,567 448 Warren. 874 136.
tacly. 1,665 89 Wayne. 1,201 383
Vilkes. 1,419 614 Wilson. 919 113
— The Opposition gain in the Legislature, but not Iredeb ..... Mortgowery, 837 Randolph ..... 1,567 Stacly . . . . 1 065 Wilkes . . . 1 419

enough to give them a majority in either House.

# MISSOURI ELECTION.

Unless the Telegraph shall bring us disagreeable news before this sheet reaches the press, we shall rest in the hope that Judge SAMPLE ORR (Union) has been chosen Governor of Missouri. The vote will be close between him and Claiborne F. Jackson (regular Dem.), but the chances, as we write, are in his favor. The vote for Hancock Jacksen (started at the eleventh hour as a Breckinridge man, but not supported by Secator Green and other leading supporters of Breckinridge) is very light, and that of James B. Gardenhire (Repub.) but little greater. When it became evident that nakedness of lust must teach those who have ever planning fortifications which, to them, has so long Douglas is the first orphan bent upon the race would be close between C. F. Jacket has readered at anytherest till a beardered made